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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Irwin "Unavoidably Detained"—Mr. Mackey Present—More Particulars as to Vault Account Required—Cashier Nicholson, Who Knows all About it, Desires to Testify, But is Not Permitted—Adjournment Till To-day.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee met this evening.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to know distinctly if Gen. Irwin had refused to appear.

Chairman Billingfelt read a dispatch from him, dated New Brighton, February 22d, as follows: "Unavoidably delayed. Will be there Thursday morning."

Mr. McIntyre did not believe in further examining Mr. Mackey, if Gen. Irwin could not be heard.

Mr. Mackey was present and said he was ready to testify again.

Mr. Billingfelt required that he should do that which he had thus far failed to do, that was, present a detailed statement of what the vault account consisted.

Mr. White had not understood Mr. Mackey as refusing to do so, but that he could not answer except from recollection of the gross amount.

Mr. Nicholson, cashier for Mr. Mackey, begged leave to make a statement. He had been cashier of the treasury for eight years and he knew more about this matter than perhaps any other man in the Commonwealth. He wanted to correct erroneous impressions as to the vault account. A great deal was said about it which was not understood. Really no vault account had been kept during Gen. Irwin's year.

Some discussion then took place as to the propriety of putting Mr. Nicholson on the stand, but the proposition failed.

Mr. Billingfelt proposed subpœning the bank officers with whom public monies were deposited.

Mr. Mackey said he could give and had given a great deal more in the way of book accounts than his predecessor could or would.

Finally it was agreed to meet to-morrow evening to hear General Irwin, when Mr. Billingfelt will demand a detailed statement from Mr. Mackey as to what the vault account consisted of.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Extension Defeated—Number of Bills Passed. HOUSE: New County Bill Postponed—Free Pipe Bill Passed—Erie Canal Charter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1867.

SENATE.

PASSENGER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. CONNELL called up the Senate supplement for the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, allowing the extension over the Hand street bridge, along Ohio, Sandusky, Anderson and Liberty streets, to Pittsburgh.

Messrs. GRAHAM and HOWARD favored the bill, but it was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed:

Incorporating the Western Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company.

Supplement for Allegheny county Trust Company.

Authorizing the District Attorney of Allegheny county to employ a special detective.

Increasing salary of Assistant Warden of Allegheny county prison and enlarging the powers of inspectors.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Duquesne Greys, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the increase of tax in Ormsby borough.

Authorizing additional tax in Monongahela City.

Extending the Westmoreland county mechanics' lien to Allegheny.

Extending the law exempting mortgages, &c., from taxation to Venango county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Supplement for Artizans Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RUTAN: Incorporating Beaver Falls Water Company.

By Mr. CONNELL: Providing that when a public holiday occurs on Sunday, it shall be kept on Monday.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House amendments to the River obstruction resolutions, and moved the Senate concur. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.

Mr. Lowry's new county bill was defeated by a vote of 69 to 23, on Mr. McJunkin's motion to postpone.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. BROWN called up his bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863 to the transportation of oil in pipes in Venango, Forest, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler and Beaver counties, being the free pipe bill seen here and approved by the Oil Producers' Association. Passed finally.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue mortgage bonds was passed.

The bill extending the mechanics' lien law on leasehold estates in Venango to Armstrong, Clarion and Butler counties, was passed.

ERIE CANAL CHARTER.

Mr. NILES objected off the act extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company, and authorizing the Company to slackwater the Ohio from Beaver to Pittsburgh.

CLEVELAND.

Postmaster Arrested—Damage by Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Jacob Peters, Postmaster at Arcadia, Ohio, was arrested at the instance of special agent Baldwin, and brought before U. S. Commissioner White to-day. Peters was charged with rifling a registered letter of forty dollars. Upon the examination he was held to bail in the sum of $1,600 to appear at the May term of the U. S. District Court.

A fire on River street this morning destroyed two warehouses belonging to W. J. Gordon, occupied by Pettit & Holland, and a number of small firms. Loss unknown, but fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, cloudy and cold. Indications of snow.

NEW YORK, clear, cold and pleasant.

BALTIMORE, thermometer 30 degrees above zero.

OIL CITY, thermometer 7 degrees above zero.

CINCINNATI, clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, cloudy and moderate. Thermometer 36 degrees above zero.

CHICAGO, clear and pleasant.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870. NO. 47.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Expediency of Discontinuing the West Point and Annapolis Academies—Mississippi Senators—Case of Mr. Revell. HOUSE: Consideration of the Polygamy Bill—The Proposed Expulsion of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina—Proposed Postponement Rejected, but Delay Until To-day Granted.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments the bill for a territorial government for Alaska.

Mr. SPENCER offered resolutions instructing the Naval and Military Committees to report upon the expediency of abolishing the naval academy at Annapolis and the military academy at West Point, and the substitution by assignment to duty in various colleges throughout the Union of naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the government of a large expense and enable all who desired to secure education for the army or navy at their own expense. Agreed to.

The President's veto of the bill for the relief of Roilin White, relative to the extension of a patent, was discussed, testimony in favor of the bill being given by Senators Ferry, Carpenter and Craigin, and laid aside.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of H. R. Revels, Senator elect from Mississippi, which were read. The paper has a certificate of election to the full term ending in 1871, and signed by General Ames, Military Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired if the paper was any evidence of the election of the person reierred to.

The CHAIR said if any objection was made to the administration of the oath to Revels, the question whether the oath should be administered would be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY said before the question of administering the oath came up, other questions might have to be settled. At this particular stage he submitted that the certificate of a military officer, that this man had been elected to the Senate of the United States, was not such a certificate as required by law.

Mr. STEWART remarked that the certificates of the election of various Senators from the reconstructed States had been signed by the Provisional Governors.

Mr. SAULSBURY proceeded to argue that admission to the Senate could only be claimed upon a valid election by a valid Legislature. In the present case there was no evidence emanating from the Legislature that they had elected any one, but simply a certificate from an individual, styling himself military officer and Provisional Governor, that the Legislature had done certain acts. He denied that any Provisional Governor could send a communication to this body, for such an officer was unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON had received a certified copy of the proceedings in the election of Senators of the United States by the Mississippi Legislature.

Mr. DRAKE remarked the objection was without force, as the act of Congress required the Governor of the State to certify to the election of a Senator, but did not say that evidence should come from the legislatures. The communication before the Senate from the Governor of Mississippi, Provisional though he might be called, furnished the very evidence required by the Constitution. The great seal of the State to the paper was sufficient for the Senate, for the right of a Governor to use that seal could not be inquired into, but in the present case it must be accepted as a fact.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to a newspaper announcement of the election of a person named Alcorn as Governor of Mississippi; therefore, taking the ground of Senator Drake, this paper did not show the signature of the real Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. DRAKE replied, in the absence of official information that the newly elected Governor had not been installed into office, the Senator (Mr. Saulsbury) could not insist that the office of Governor had changed hands.

Mr. TRUMBULL said under the law the Governor was required to give the certificate of election. Strictly speaking the present certificate was defective in not giving the facts of the election in detail, but instances had occurred in the Senate in which members were sworn in without presenting any certificate. The admission of Senator Davis was an instance of this kind. He then called for the reading of the papers submitted by Mr. Wilson.

The papers reported to detailed the meeting of the Joint Convention of the Legislature, at which out of one hundred and nineteen votes Mr. Revels received eighty-one.

Mr. WILSON said the papers included the certificate of the Clerk of the lower house of the correctness of the journal, a similar report of the proceedings of the Senate, and a certificate signed by the Secretary of State and Provisional Governor.

The Senate decided to receive the papers presented by Mr. Wilson, but adjourned without further action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. BANKS announced the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame, on the authority of a dispatch from Minister Curtin, at St. Petersburg, to Secretar y Fish. He made a few remarks in eulogy of the deceased.

George E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, Geo. C. W. McKee and Legrand W. Pierce, members elect from Mississippi, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, California. Referred.

Mr. CONGER introduced a joint resolution for the creation of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. BENNETT asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill for the construction of a bridge across Niagara river.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. FITCH, while favoring the suppression of polygamy, opposed the bill, because it would lead, temporarily at least, to the destruction of the overland mail route, or be productive of war, which, while it would eventually end in the extermination of the Mormons, would cost millions upon millions of treasure and thousands of lives. The suppression of polygamy would in his judgment be purchased at too great a cost.

Mr. SARGENT also spoke in opposition to the bill on similar grounds.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over to the next morning hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative bill and continued the discussion till two o'clock, at which hour the question of the expulsion of B. F. Whittemore came up for action, the House being unusually full of forty dollars. Upon the examination he was held to bail in the sum of $1,600 to appear at the May term of the U. S. District Court.

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Meantime David Atwood, member elect from Wisconsin, successor of Hopkins, deceased, appeared and took the oath.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, addressed the Speaker.

Mr. POLAND interrupted him and asked leave to offer a resolution for the postponement of the Whittemore case, on the ground that it was not in condition to be decided on intelligently.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose. As chairman of the Committee he would not consent to any postponement whatever, for any purpose, except to let the accused member present such defense as he desired to make.

Mr. POLAND did not desire to appear, nor did he appear, as the advocate or apologist of the gentleman from South Carolina, but as he was to act in this case as one of the judges, he desired to know the whole case. Therefore he desired that all the testimony should be before the House.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) remarked he should not vote on the question before the House, as he had undertaken to give advice to Mr. Whittemore and had so far his feelings enlisted in his case. He had prepared and he asked leave to present in his behalf an affidavit, because he did not think he should be called upon to speak for himself here, it being a proverb of the legal profession that "he who is his own counsel has an ass for a client."

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield to have the affidavit read.

Mr. BUTLER—I am here now as the counsel of this party, showing cause why this judgment of expulsion should not pass against him, and noboody but the House can control me. I am asking leave of nobody but God. [Excitement in the House.]

Mr. LOGAN denied the right of any member to divest himself of his judicial character and become an attorney in the House, unless he first tendered his resignation to his constituents, for which he (Mr. Logan) presumed they would be very sarry. [Laughter.]

After the presentation and decision of numerous points of order in regard to the right of Mr. Whittemore to depute members to speak for him, his affidavit, sworn to before a notary public, was read to the House. He declared in it that he is advised and believes he cannot safely proceed to show cause why the resolution of the Committee on Military Affairs should not be passed, unless time be granted to examine witnesses and produce witnesses in his own behalf in explanation of matters alleged against him. He declares he had never had an opportunity to examine or cross-examine witnesses, and that when he was called before the committee and asked for an explanation, all the testimony in the hands of the committee was not read to him, and therefore his statement was not full and complete in all matters alleged against him. He says certain witnesses, whose testimony has been reported by the committee, were examined after his statement had been made, and whose testimony he had no means of meeting or explaining. He states also his information and belief that other witnesses can be called who are named in the reported testimony, and who are important to his defense. He also says that he is innocent, and believes this prosecution is prosecuted and carried on for the purpose of levying blackmail upon him and obtaining large sums of money from him, and that witnesses have been procured and have testified here in order to blast him and rifle against him, because they were disappointed in that purpose. He further declares, if time be given him, he shall be able to show, what he declares to be truth, that he never had received or used a dollar of money for his appointments to the military or naval academies for his own private purposes, for any purposes of gain or emolument, but that all that had been paid to him by any person had been expended and much more for the relief of suffering people of his district, and that he is not guilty of or justly chargeable with any unlawful or wicked act in anything he had done in regard to nominations. He therefore respectfully asks the House that as much time be given him as may be necessary, and as the House may deem reasonable, for the purpose of enabling him to prepare his defense, and that his case be postponed until the final report of the Committee on the whole matter referred to it be made to the House.

After various further points of order, Mr. WHITTEMORE, who occupied his usual seat, assigned his hour to Mr. Butler and allowed Mr. Poland to offer a resolution that the further consideration of the question be postponed until the Committee shall make a final report under the resolution of February 4th, and that the Committee be directed to summon and examine W. F. Shaw, of Boston, and M. D. Landon, of New York, and that Philip H. Sergeant, jun., be a witness, whose testimony had been already taken, shall be recalled on a written reqdest of Mr. Whittemore to be re cross-examined by him or his counsel, and the testimony of such witness be reported to the House.

Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts, made an argument for the postponement, quoting the sixth article of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him and have the assistance of counsel. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the witness Brooks as a newspaper man, and so were Cathcart and Landon.

A member asked what a newspaper man meant?

Mr. BUTLER—It means a man who hangs about his city and writes lies home to his newspaper. [Laughter.] Almost every man involved in that illicit, abominable traffic is a newspaper man, and we are to be frightened out of our propriety by telegrams which are sent home, stating that we will expel Mr. Whittemore in order to defend our own dignity. These selling and buying rascals—[Laughter]. A telegram had been sent home to the State and published in journals since, that I had the hardihood of moving that time be given to the accused, saying that "nobody would vote for Whittemore except those who had been selling cadetships or post-traderships when they dare not have ventilated in the House." I am more inclined to think nobody would vote against him for that reason, and I know members of the House, and I know that they have been independent since I am in it. I will do my duty here before God and man, independent of newspapers, for if there is any one thing on earth I am superior to, it is newspapers. [Very general laughter.] I want to know to the extent this question of disposing of cadetship appointments. If it should turn out it has grown up to be a custom, and that it is commonly done, I shall want to ask the House whether the penalties for that heinous, improper and illegal custom, which has grown up for years, are to be visited upon the heads of those Representatives who have offended this man Brooks in the least degree.

In conclusion, Mr. Butler read from the affidavit of Mr. Whittemore that the money had been used for the benefit of the poor of his district, and he appealed to the House to pause and consider, to deal with the case coolly and with judgment, and at all events to be careful that the accused had every constitutional right.

Mr. WARD offered an amendment to Mr. Poland's resolution, providing that the final disposition of the case shall not be postponed for a longer period than twenty days.

Mr. LOGAN argued against the adoption of Mr. Poland's resolution. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had said the other day that he desired quick action, in order that the rebound of the newspapers might not have its influence on members. But now he wanted unlimited time. He desired the House to deal with Mr. Whittemore, and even leniently. But as to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that his case should be postponed until all other cases were presented, it would be analagous to his asking, if he were defending a man for murder, that everybody else should be tried for murder before his client.

Mr. BUTLER—If a number of men were in a conspiracy, and the cases of all of them were presented before the grand jury, I would ask that all of them be indicted before the trial of one of them went on.

Mr. LOGAN replied there was no such thing as partnership in crime, and there was no law saying a man should not be tried because he had partners in his crime.

Mr. BUTLER—Suppose we were before a Court, and one of the Judges was accused of partnership in the crime, would not the gentleman, if he were on the bench, desire to know how many of his associates were guilty before he went on with the case?

Mr. LOGAN suggested that if the gentleman from Massachusetts desired to put himself in that category, he had no objection. He would go as far to protect the innocent as any man who lived. He would judge a man justly, or even tenderly, or would invoke in his behalf mercy, which ever had been implanted in human breasts. But while he would invoke on the side of an unfortunate man all the tenderness, all the charity and all the mercy which the human heart could have within it, he would at the same time invoke the God of Heaven to give men judgment, to give them nerve, to give them honesty to decide what the law is and what the standard of morality should be in the House of Representatives. He would invoke every man that had the right to pass upon this question to nerve himself to cut down crime so that virtue and honesty might stand upright before the world and be honored instead of condemned by the action of the House. What excuse was there for this delay? He was sorry the affidavit of Mr. Whittemore had been read, because he must state in contradiction of it—

Mr. BUTLER made the point of order that he had confined himself on the motion for postponement to papers that were on record, and the chairman of the Committee should be so confined, and should not state facts not upon record.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. LOGAN said he would confine himself to the record. He would go no farther than the affidavit of the accused, which had been read from the Clerk's desk, and which he presumed had been drawn up by the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the affidavit Mr. Whittemore said he was not permitted to cross-examine witnesses. That statement was not correct. Mr. Whittemore had been asked by himself to cross-examine Kegler, and he said he would have nothing to do with such a scoundrel. Mr. Whittemore had not been dragged before the Committee, but had come before it voluntarily and had made his statement.

Mr. BUTLER again insisted on the enforcement of the rule, so that no statement of facts should be made except from the record.

Mr. LOGAN replied, if the learned lawyer from Massachusetts, and attorney for the accused, was so afraid the truth should be told, he would withhold it for the present to accommodate that gentleman. What did Mr. Whittemore himself state in his affidavit? Not that he had not received money, but that he had not used it for any private purpose. The Committee had not said he had used money for private purposes, but that he was influenced in the disposition of his cadet appointments by pecuniary consideration. What difference did it make what he did with the money he had received? If there were an impropriety in it before the House, and if a member were approached and asked to vote for it for a consideration of $10,000, would it be any less a case of bribery and corruption if he would say he would apply the money for the relief of the poor of his district? He supposed the gentleman from Massachusetts would say that was not bribery: the money was used for charitable purposes; the member had no bad intention and had done nothing wrong. That was the point on this vote. That was to say, sold a perquisite belonging to his constituents. The affidavit of Mr. Whittemore himself showed that he ought not to have further time.

Mr. BUTLER explained he only meant to say the fact of the money being used for a charitable purpose would make a great difference in the degree of punishment.

Mr. LOGAN was reminded of an anecdote of a godless fellow who, being in church when a collection was made for the heathen, put his hand in the poor box and took out all the money he could lay hold of, and when asked why he did this, replied he was the greatest heathen in that part of the country. [Laughter.] If the excuse would be admitted, they would find members of Congress building churches in their districts, then selling their votes in the House in aid of pious projects. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken about newspapers having about this thing. Certainly they did howl about it, and he did not blame them for doing so. If members of the House were willing to sell themselves like sheep to the shambles, he did not blame newspapers for howling about it, and if the decision of cases were to be postponed, the people would have the right to suspect all of them. If the House expected its constituents to do their investigating of frauds, the House itself would have to do its duty in punishing those frauds. If they reported otherwise the House would, by saying to its committee "we instructed you to do this, but we did not expect you would do it," be asked to investigate this thing and report if you found men guilty, but did not expect you would do it." If the House did not perform its duty in this matter, it would have to send the members of it over in the future to some other committee than the Committee on Military Affairs. He moved the previous question on Mr. Poland's resolution.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 131, nays 37.

Mr. Ward's amendment to Mr. Poland's resolution was rejected without division.

Mr. Poland's resolution of postponement was then rejected—yeas 38, nays 155.

Mr. LOGAN moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. It was seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Logan to yield for a resolution.

Mr. LOGAN declined, but said he would yield to Mr. Whittemore to make any defense.

Mr. WHITTEMORE appealed to the family in the House to extend the time of action till to-morrow.

Mr. LOGAN said he would make no objection.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as he was not allowed to offer his resolution he would ask the Associated Press to take notice of it.

The resolution which Mr. Schenck desired to offer was as follows:

Resolved, That further consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs in the case be postponed until Wednesday, the 2d of March, and that in the meantime Mr. Whittemore, the member from South Carolina, be permitted to have an amanuensis before the Committee any of the witnesses already examined in the case, or any of the witnesses named by him in the affidavit which he has submitted to the House, to examine facts or give any explanation he may think will tend to palliate the offences which he admits he has committed.

Mr. DAWES made an ineffectual effort to have an evening session on the legislative appropriation bill, and the House adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Fight Between the Sioux and Crow Tribes near Fort Sully—Report from Gen. De Trobriand.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OMAHA, February 23.—A Fort Sully letter, dated February 14th, says: Little Swan, a Mineconga Sioux, has just arrived at the agency near Fort Sully. He gives the particulars of a desperate fight between three hundred Sioux and Crow Indians in the early part of January, above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri river. It appears that a party of twenty-nine Crows came on foot to steal horses from the Sioux, and met two young Sioux, one of whom was killed, and the other wounded, but managed to escape and alarm the Sioux village. The warriors mounted their horses and hurried to the point where the Crows had fortified themselves on Hart Butte with loose stones, defying the Sioux, who charged on them several times unsuccessfully, losing five killed. The last attack was made near sundown under the Chief Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows, every one of whom was killed in the hand to hand encounter. The Sioux lost twelve killed on the ground and five died the next day. Many more were dangerously wounded. Reports also say that the Ogalalahs have sent out war parties on a stealing expedition to the Piatte. All the Indians arriving at the Fort say that John Richards, a renegade half breed, has much influence, and is doing all he can to excite hostilities against the whites.

CHICAGO, February 23.—A report from Gen. De Trobriand, who has been operating in connection with Col. Baker against the Hostile Indians in Montana Territory, has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters in this city, dated Fort Shaw, February 2. He had ordered that portion of his command who had operated successfully against the Piegans back to Fort Ellis. The Black Feet proper are away in the British possessions. The Bloods, terrified by the summary punishment of the Piegans, will carefully avoid giving offense to white inhabitants in future. The Piegans are completely cowed, as they never expected to be attacked so vigorously, and the blow is more telling for being so entirely unexpected. Their principal Chief, Big Legs, is anxious to bring his different bands to the agency. Mountain Chief took refuge with his followers in the Camp of Big Legs. Crow Top died of wounds received in the encounter. Eagle's Rib, who escaped, is badly wounded. Red Horn was killed in his camp. Heavy Runner was also killed.

Gen. De Trobriand further says: "I do not apprehend any new outbreak of hostilities and consider the safety of the settlements far better secured now than at any time before."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Death of Anson Burlingame, Chinese Ambassador—Prince of Wales Testifies in the Mordaunt Divorce Case—Washington's Birthday Commemorations—Don Carlos, of Spain, Apprehended Under a False Name in France—Opposition to Papal Pretensions—Affairs in Havana Statement by the Captain General.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Anson Burlingame died at St. Petersburg this morning, of congestion of the lungs, after four days illness.

The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both governments.

The contract for a new line of steamships from Sidney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

The steamers Tripoli, from New York, and Austria, from Portland, have arrived out.

In the Commons to-day the Life Insurance Companies bill was introduced and debated.

In the House of Lords the proceedings were unimportant.

In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day, the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordaunt had been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord Pinsance pointed out that no witness was to make to any question an answer which would admit he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified he had been acquainted with Lady Mordaunt previous to her marriage; made her a wedding present before the marriage; she visited the Princess at the Marlborough House; she had visited the theatre in company with the Prince and Major General Ames as Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, his lineal rank, was received and accepted.

WHISKY SEIZURE.

Supervisor John O'Donnell telegraphs to Commissioner Delano a seizure at Buffalo of one thousand barrels of whisky on account of not being stamped.

NEW YORK CITY.

Murderers Sentenced—Steerage Passengers of the Missing Vessel City of Boston—The Veto Power Exercised—Tobacco Trade—Rowing Challenge Accepted—Wages Reduced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1870.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Judge Ingraham to-day passed sentence upon murderers. John Reynolds was sentenced to death on the 8th of April, with the remark that there was not the slightest excuse for the deed he committed and for which forfeiture of his life was to be the penalty. Michael Mead, arraigned for the murder of his mother, by kicking her to death, was condemned to seven years' hard labor in the State prison.

PASSENGERS ON THE MISSING STEAMER.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers per the missing steamer City of Boston: John Moran, John Gibson, A. R. Cook, Michael Parkinson, Wm. McCrea, wife and child, T. Fox, Mr. J. Harding, Will Moulsdale, George Fern, George Jennings, Thomas Baxton, James Davis, William Davis, W. J. Threstler, Thomas Thomas, M. Dempsey, Charles Gratton, Francis McCarthy, Thomas Frances, William Lapsworth, Benjamin Woodhead, James McMann and wife, Edward Parry, J. McDonnell, Thos. Barton, John L. Ashton, Wm. Brinsley and wife and two children, Jas. H. Hamsley, John Taylor and wife, John S. Bailey, Ellen Davis, Thos. Davis, John Davis, S. McCulla, Wm. Curr, Jas. White, L. Floyer, Wm. Thompson, Robt Kerr, with thirty-seven others at Halifax, whose names have not been ascertained.

THE VETO POWER.

Mayor Hall has vetoed resolutions providing for paving streets with asphaltum pavement, and earnestly urges the common council to use for the purpose nothing but narrow granite blocks such as are now laid on Broadway.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The National Tobacco Association today elected W. E. Lafrenz, President. A mass meeting of tobacconists was held in the afternoon, at which Representatives were present from all sections and a memorial to Congress adopted.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The St. John boatmen, known as the Paris crew, have accepted the challenge of the English Champion Tyne crew to row on the Hudson or Connecticut river for $5,000 aside in July.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The boss masons of Brooklyn resolved to pay the bricklayers only four dollars a day from March 1st.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 23.—The bill allowing 12 per cent. interest in cases of special contract, as provided in the Constitution, is now a law.

Gov. Walker to-day sent a message to the Legislature recommending the passage of a law that a person elected or appointed to office, before taking the oath provided in the State Constitution, also make oath that he is not disqualified by the Constitution of the United States.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—In the State Senate to day, while the constitutional amendment to extend suffrage to all disfranchised persons was under discussion, a proposition to enfranchise negro and rebel suffrage was voted down.

The House concurrent resolution to memorialize Congress for the establishment of the Indian Territory of Lincoln and for Indian suffrage was adopted.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—A bill passed the House to punish fraudulent voting at the primary nomination meetings of political parties. It is copied after the California law.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to consolidate several trust funds for educational purposes in Cincinnati, so as to establish a large University in that city.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—In the Senate the Committee on Railroads reported back the Cincinnati Southern R. R. bill, together with the several amendments proposed, with an expression of opinion on the part of the majority of the Committee that the bill ought not to pass. The consideration of the bill was deferred until to-morrow.

—The Washington Iron Works, of Newburg, New York, have suspended payment. Unfinished contracts to the amount of $65,000 have been placed in the hands of J. Bigler & Co., for completion. The company employed two hundred and seventy men, most of whom will be retained for the purpose of completing contracts. The liabilities of the company are stated at about $95,000. It is also stated that the assets, if sufficient time is left for their conversion, will more than cover this amount. The concern was during the war one of the largest in the country, employing at one time one thousand five hundred hands. The property is owned by Homer Rainsdell, one of the directors of the Erie.

THE CAPITAL.

Remains of the Last of the Conspirators Removed—Virginia Congressman at Large—Resignation of Gen. Ames.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1870.

THE LAST OF THEM.

A few days since the officers at the Arsenal, being desirous that the remains of Louis A. Payne, one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, who was executed on the 7th of July, 1865, and buried under the floor of No. 2 storehouse, should be removed, the necessary order was procured from the War Department, and an undertaker was employed to remove the body. The trench from which the remains of the other conspirators, together with those of Wirz, had been removed, was found open, and the box containing the bones and dust which constituted all that was left of the body of Payne, was raised and given in charge of the undertaker, and was quietly taken out of the grounds, the officer of the guard not even knowing the fact.

The undertaker was instructed to be very quiet in relation to the affair and he has, from all we can gather, followed his instructions to the letter; first purchasing a site in one of our District cemeteries, and having a grave dug, in which he afterwards saw the box placed and covered. Neither he nor the grave diggers know where remains were buried; but in case Payne's family or friends ever apply for them to the authorities, the undertaker has the number of the site so that it may be identified.

The removal of this body closes the list, and now none of the remains of the conspirators, which were buried inside the Arsenal en

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 93¼@94.

Petroleum at Antwerp 60¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

In its recent decision affirming the validity of a divorce granted according to the law of Indiana, the Supreme Court also held that "so far from being bound by the domicil of her husband, a married woman may acquire a residence independent of the husband whenever such a residence is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation."

On the Cadetship scandal in Congress, a letter says:

If Whittemore escapes all will escape, and there are certainly two or three more cases to come. Whittemore is one of the most prominent of the Southern members. He was elected by twelve thousand majority, the colrored population being very large in his district. In addition to being a member of Congress he is a minister in a Methodist Church, and has been, until recently, regularly assigned to a circuit.

We find much good reading, of late, in the columns of our Democratic neighbor of the *Post*. For example:

Why will Messrs. Irwin, Kemble and M'Grath, refuse to testify before the investigating Committee of the Senate, now in session? They have a carefully prepared reply to the Committee, written, we understand, by Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, taking the ground, at least so far as Mr. Irwin is concerned, that he is relieved from answer. He was the late State Treasurer, and is now the Treasurer elect, and should, we think, be anxious to tell all he knows.

—It is the impression at the Capital that "Mr. Mann" was assisted in the preparation of that document by Speaker Strang.

The most notable passage in the recently published instructions from our Government to the American Minister at Madrid, is that in which the Secretary "instructs Mr. Sickles to report at Madrid that this Government has maintained its freedom of action against a great pressure, that its action will be governed by facts as they occur. The President reserves complete liberty of action in case Spain fails to restore peace." The same dispatch also says:

It becomes more apparent, every day, that the contest cannot terminate without the abolition of slavery. This government considers the government at Madrid as committed to this result. You have several times received positive assurances to this effect from more than one member of the cabinet. You will, therefore, frankly state this government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms.

Here we are to observe the first official and clear intimation of the precise line of policy to which the Administration is committed relative to Cuba. Its present attitude of an absolute neutrality will be preserved so long as the progress of events shall support the hope of a reasonably early restoration of peace and the emancipation of the Cuban slaves—and no longer. This attitude is equally delicate and responsible, and exposes our government to a constant pressure in the interests of the insurgent party.

A LOSS TO THE WORLD.

The cable brings an announcement of the very sudden death, at St. Petersburg, of Anson Burlingame, a native of Massachusetts, but who, since the last two years, has been conspicuous in his native country, and at nearly every Capital in Europe, as the duly accredited diplomatic representative of the Chinese Empire. He first became eminent in public life in his own land, as a Congressman, elected from Massachusetts, seventeen or eighteen years ago, on the overwhelming wave of reactionary sentiment, in that State, with which the free spirit of the North protested against and denounced the base truckling of the compromises of 1850. In Congress, Mr. Burlingame won a high and universal regard for the purity of his personal and political character, for his loyal devotion to the cause of liberty, and for the marked ability of his representative career. Leaving Congress he was appointed by President Lincoln, our Minister to China, and continued to reside, as such, near the Government of Pekin, until it was determined by the latter to send its first formal embassy to the powers of the western world. It has always been known that the influence of our own Minister was most potent in persuading the Chinese Government to this unprecedented step. It was not surprising, then, that the charge of this difficult trust should have been offered to him by the Imperial authorities, or that, resigning his position as the American envoy at that Court he should have accepted these novel duties with promptitude.

As the Ambassador of China to the Republic and to the European powers, and accompanied by a large suite of Mandarins of high rank and an almost royal retinue, our citizen of Massachusetts left the Flowery Land, landing first upon our Pacific coast, nearly two years since, and had, up to this date, visited nearly every Capital in Christendom, bearing among his credentials a roving commission as the representative of the oldest and most populous Empire on earth to all governments in the civilized world.

This mission has had for its avowed objects the inauguration of an international policy which should open the Chinese Empire to the Western civilization, and lead to a better recognition of that Empire as an active member in the great family of nations.

How much of this he had already accomplished, or how much has been lost by his death, both to China and to the Christian West, is at present only a matter for speculation. We shall hope that the policy which he seemed to be inaugurating so successfully, until thus suddenly cut off, may not be abandoned, but be committed to other hands not less honest or capable, or enjoying less the general confidence of the world.

OUR CREDIT AND OUR RESOURCES.

Gold was last quoted below 118. At the same date, our five twenties of '67 were worth, allowing for exchange, par in Paris, and 97 in London, the latter price being four per cent. higher than the English consols. Thus, our demand paper and long bonds are steadily appreciating in the markets, foreign and domestic. The period is recommended, by Secretary Boutwell, as peculiarly favorable for the inauguration of a new funding system. He insists with urgency that it is now practicable to place a considerable part of the six per cent. debt upon the foreign markets, at an interest not higher than five per cent. With four or five hundred millions of the existing bonds replaced at this reduction, and with the retention of the present sources of revenue supply, he justly regards the prospect as equally favorable for an early conversion of other installments, at figures still more for the advantage of the Treasury.

In this connection, the propriety of any reduction in the rates of taxation, internal and upon imports, becomes a question of the most vital importance. It is held by the Secretary, and we think with force, that any marked abatement in the existing impositions will too seriously impair the resources of the Treasury, and result in weakening the public confidence in its ability to control the financial situation. We see very prominent indications of the public desire for more or less of relief from existing forms and degrees of taxation. This popular restlessness, under the burthens which a vast war expenditure has saddled upon the National shoulders, is, in itself, not an auspicious element, in any view of the matter. Its effect is certainly not to impress capitalists, at home or abroad, with the most desirable degree of confidence in the patient and faithful persistence of our people in a rigidly undeviating policy of justice at any cost to our creditors.

It is announced that the President has recently made known a change in his own views, and that he now favors a reduction of the taxes. But it is evident that, while Mr. Boutwell may have found himself forced to assent to this revision of the administration policy, he cannot and does not approve of it. It is apparent that, whatever concessions may have been extorted by politicians from the White House, the views expressed in the annual Message are still adhered to in the Treasury Department. Nor can we persuade ourselves that the President will insist upon disregarding the settled convictions of his financial Secretary, by committing the government to the "new departure" which the anti-tax press have lately made such a flourish over.

There should be a great deal of satisfaction, in remembering that nearly two hundred millions of internal taxes have been already abated since the 4th of March '67, three years ago. Not less than $132,000,000 were taken off from manufactures in '68, and more than $180,000,000 abated from the internal revenue collections altogether during this period. The next internal abatement when made must be in the tax upon incomes—and here members should be aware that, unless they shall, at the same time, reduce the collections under the tariff, a good many of them will find that they have their hands full, when arraigned, as they would be, before their constituents, for the serious mistake of maintaining the existing tariff upon articles of general consumption but consenting to any abatement in the tax upon incomes, which is borne only by the wealthier classes. It will not be a safe experiment to touch the latter, until the first shall have been at least equally reduced. Members with strong partizan majorities at their backs may risk this perhaps without danger, but such of them as represent close districts would be sure to find it up hill work in canvassing for a re-election. This is pretty well understood at the Capitol, and, since there is no likelihood of any substantial revision of the tariff, we may infer that the income tax is reasonably safe to stand as it is for a few years more. Indeed, it would not be hazarding a very wild conjecture to predict that this form of taxation will prove to be among the most permanent of any in the existing system. On the other hand, it is conceded, on all sides, that the duties imposed on certain articles of prime necessity, like tea and coffee, should be reduced at once, no matter what other changes in the tariff may be matured. And who will deny the positive justice of relieving such articles from taxation altogether, before relinquishing a dollar of the sum derived from the tax upon incomes. If the Government consents to dispense with its present revenue of say $12,000,000 from coffee and $10,000,000 from tea, the aggregate will be nearly as much as any but the out and out free-traders propose to curtail from the resources of the Treasury. And no exclsion from the present list could be more highly recommended either for its intrinsic justice or for its effective popularity.

—With the existing tax schedules substantially unchanged, with the anticipated success of the new funding scheme, with the reviving public confidence in an early restoration of cash values without an exhausting strain upon the popular resources, with economy in all expenditures, with an honest efficiency in the collection of the revenues, with internal repose and at peace with all other nations, and with the swelling tide of material prosperity which begins already to gather force from the united efforts of forty millions of people, all homogeneous in their civil institutions and their political rights, and all animated alike by the stimulating impulses of an absolute liberty under the law,—with these as the sure conditions of our National future, it will not need the lapse of the half of another generation, to discharge the last dollar of the greatest burthen of debt which ever threatened to crush any people in ancient or modern times.

THE INDIANS—AGAIN.

On Tuesday we gave the report of the Commission appointed by the President to co-operate with the administrative departments in the management of Indian affairs; yesterday we gave the interesting narrative of the meeting and talk of the special commissioners, Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, with the assembled tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes on Canadian river, together with a brief account, by telegraph, of a horrible butchery of the people of an Indian village in Montana, by a detachment of United States soldiers; and to-day the reader will find a more detailed account, written by one of the murderous party. That men professing to be civilized, and soldiers of a great nation, could be guilty of such an act, and then give a report of it which plainly shows that the writer felt that he and his party had done something meritorious, is the most fearful evidence of demoralization on the part of the military officers out there that it is possible to conceive. Contrast the meeting of Mr. Brunot and his associates with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes at Camp Supply with that of Col. Baker and his party with the unsuspecting and suffering people of the village of the Regans in Montana. We say suffering, for in the dead of winter, on those bleak northern plains, the small pox was prevailing fearfully among them.

Had this thing been done by a band of lawless, semi-savage borderers, it would have been deplorable enough; still it would not have been felt to have been so much a national disgrace and crime as it is. But men commissioned, armed, clothed and paid by the Government did it, and hence the entire nation is implicated in the abominable atrocity.

The sentiment that prevails among the white men of the border is that the Indians must be exterminated; and many of them shoot them down in their tracks with as little compunction as they would shoot wolves. Of course the feeling of revenge—which is deemed a virtue by all savages, both white and red—is aroused, and they retaliate on any member of the hostile race that they may happen to find. So the miserable warfare is kept up; and unless those wandering tribes can be gathered upon reservations, they will, most certainly, be exterminated. We trust, therefore, for the sake of humanity, for the honor of our country, and to save it from blood-guiltiness, that the President will follow up the excellent line of policy which he has inaugurated, and send out more commissioners, composed of good and wise men, such as those of whose labors we have just heard, clothed with ample authority to arrest that mutual butchery upon our border which is not only a disgrace to the age, but terribly demoralizing.

The Indian can be civilized. The Cherokees, Creeks, Chocktaws and Seminoles, on the large Indian reservation south of Kansas, have proved this. We need not enumerate the means and appliances of civilization which they have adopted and are using; but judging from the progress they have already made, we think it would not be a hazardous prediction to say, that before twenty years shall elapse that territory will be one of the States of this Union. It would be unreasonable to expect that in a single generation they can be brought up to the standard of the whites; but they can at least be put in the way of rising in the scale. In the *Independent*, of the 17th, we find an article on this subject, a part of which we copy as *apropos* to our argument:

Besides our own brief experience of the hope of civilization through justice for our tribes, we have the advantage of a longer experiment carried on upon the other side of the Canada line. The English Government has not been always distinguished for its merciful treatment of inferior and dependent races; but no fault can be found with its conduct towards the red man within its borders. The conduct of the English toward the Indians within their jurisdiction has been very different from our own, and much more beneficent and honorable. And its results have been the very opposite of those that have attended upon our own policy. The Canadian Indians have never been the enemies of the English since the conquest of 1759. On the contrary, they have been their fast allies and firm friends. And this is as true of the tribes which have no knowledge of Christianity and retain most of their aboriginal habits, as of those which are scarcely distinguishable from their white neighbors in their appearance and way of life. Many of the tribes support themselves by farming, are well fed and well clothed, desirous of education for themselves and their children, and even willing to tax themselves for this purpose—even beyond what white people are often ready to do. The aboriginal population, instead of diminishing, as is the case with our Indians, rather increases with the growth of civilization. Their diseases have diminished in number and malignity, and the small-pox formerly the scourge of the race—almost exterminated by the enforced application of vaccination by the government. It would seem, therefore, that the progress of the Canadian Indians from savagery to civilization is now placed beyond a doubt.

These most interesting facts are reported by Mr F. N. Blake, our Consul at Hamilton, who was charged by the Washington Government with this inquiry, which he seems to have made with great diligence and care. While we cannot but regret that the latter example had not been set on this side of the line, instead of proceeding from the other side to us, we must rejoice at this signal proof of the possibility of the civilizing and Christianizing of the Indian race. But, in order to do our part, we must proceed like Christians and civilized men in the path upon which we have entered so recently. Instead of regarding the Indians as so many Calibans—"born devils, on whose nature nurture can never stick"—we are beginning to consider them as immortal beings, capable of indefinite material improvement. If the Government will but preserve in its present line of conduct toward the Indians, there is no reason to doubt that in no very long time, as history counts length of time, the Indians will be a peaceful, prosperous, happy race, an integral and useful portion of the population, contributing their fair share to the strength, safety, and wealth of the nation.

ZANESVILLE, O.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ZANESVILLE, Feb. 21, 1870.

Here, like in most parts of the country, this winter so far has been mild. A few days since, in passing about fifty miles northward, I saw many farmers in their fields plowing and doing other work usually attended to in April. High waters have prevailed in the Muskingum most of the winter. Last year at this time the river was frozen over, and a full supply of ice was laid in for the summer's use. Up to this time we have none, and the probabilities are that the supply will have to come from northern Lakes, if indeed it can be supplied from that source, and as yet it has not been sufficiently good in quality to transport so great a distance.

Farmers report the wheat crop at this date in fine condition. Fields that have been lying seeded to sheep, are now being planted in corn, or fallowed for wheat, and the result is good crops. Perry county, west of Muskingum, will have to abandon sheep, and raise potatoes, corn and wheat for the support of those building railroads, and afterwards for the mining population that will settle within its borders.

Unusual interest is now awakened in southern Ohio in regard to railroads, and when those now projected are finished, southern Ohio will be cut up and drossed as much as the north part of the State. The most important, at least for Zanesville, is the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, which comprehends a line from Cincinnati through Zanesville to Cleveland.

This Company was incorporated recently, with a capital of four millions. Taking the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad and the Cleveland and Zanesville road, part of the gap to be filled is from Millersburg, in Holmes county, to Zanesville, about fifty-five miles. This can be completed in less than a year, and the part from Dresden to Zanesville in six months. Work on this portion will be commenced very shortly.

This road promises to be good paying stock, and most likely the best in Ohio. If the Little Miami, Xenia and Columbus, one hundred and twenty miles in length, brings to the companies owning the line, under the recent lease to the P. C. & St. L. R. R, over eight per cent. on six millions, certainly the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, which is more than twice as long, will do better on a capital stock of *four* millions, especially when it is remembered that for one hundred miles it passes through the richest mineral deposits in the State, and also that it can compete in rates and speed with any other line between Cleveland and Cincinnati, and that it is intersected by quite a number of other roads that will put business upon it.

The Courts of this county have now been in session three weeks, and quite an amount of business has been dispatched. The trial of the City Marshal and two of his police, indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter, is now in progress and will not be determined for some days. Great precaution has been taken in the selection of a jury. It will result no doubt in convincing the public who took the life of Samuel Lee, but it may not appear that under the circumstances the act was justifiable.

A great revival is now prevailing in this city. In about eight or nine churches for three weeks nightly meetings have been held, and also every morning at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Not for many years has there been such an awakening in the Presbyterian churches in this city. About seventy-five have already applied for admission into the First and Second Presbyterian churches, and the work still goes on. In the Baptist churches about the same number are seeking admission to membership. So also in the two Methodist churches.

James E. Murdock was here last week and gave readings to a large audience at Black's Music Hall.

This morning was the coldest of the season, but the sun shines out brightly and the snow may disappear.

Yours, Gleaner.

On Saturday, in Baltimore, Wm. Cook, colored, aged eleven years, with two younger companions, amused themselves by playing hanging, in a loft belonging to the employer of Cook's father. The boy Cook stood upon a bale of hay and placed a halter about his neck, the other end being attached to a rafter. The other boys left the place for a few minutes, and on returning found Cook had stepped or fallen, and hanged himself. When found life was extinct.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Some Plain Talk of a Woman to an Opponent of Woman Suffrage, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The Rev. Doctor holds that the agitation is based on a false assumption. Will he permit some remarks to be made by a happy married woman emancipated long ago. He says nothing could be further from the truth than to say that the sex is sorely oppressed; that the tendency of Christianity is to relieve women from any unnatural burden. Such, truly, is the tendency, but a large gulf lies between the tendency and the effectual practice of it. This gulf is filled with those suffering from being denied the privileges of those tendencies, which vanish like shadows by not being carried out in a true Christian spirit.

He is willing to assert that as many men suffer from the effects of woman's tongue, as there are women who suffer from the greatest of evils, drunken husbands. In some cases men may suffer in this way, but permit me to say, that generally it is not man who suffers from the effect of woman's tongue. Men as a general rule are but little effected by what women say about them. Their position in life raises them above mere talk; the privileges they enjoy enable them to smile at woman's slanderous assaults; woman is the only real sufferer by woman's tongue, as she does not, except in very rare cases, find in men that natural protection which christian tendencies should make him in such emergencies. In this great conflict, called life, who are more apt to lend a willing ear to woman's tongue than men? Let for instance an intriguing woman use that faculty inculcated by the serpent since Mother Eve's time—flattery—and men, however gifted they may be, generally will fall an easy prey to it; will be blinded in spite of good sense, justice and charity.

The world never renders justice where a woman is the victim, and nine cases out of ten, men, by not refuting slander, do much more towards spreading it than any woman's tongue could do. How often does it happen that they join in the joyful chorus, when a woman is to be slandered, who, unfortunately, by her own successful endeavors has made herself eminent, and thus incurred the displeasure of the *genus homo*? How often does it happen that when some pretty dear has slandered her neighbor, or some of her female acquaintances, how ready are her husband, brothers, friends, to be blind folded by the ingenuous and cunning defamer, who, in such a charming, flattering way, lets them see with her own eyes; but truth, piercing like the rays of the light eternal, rises often triumphant, and many a man has been made to blush at the thought of having, after all, been the tool and fool of a cunning woman's design,—of having altogether forgotten to put into practice those tendencies of christianity.

The census taken in Boston developed the fact that women could be and were employed in seventy industrial pursuits. It may be so, too; but menial work is not always satisfactory, nor should be so, to gifted, talented females, while they suffer by the restrictions which their sex is liable to, and can but gain by the greater liberties which might develope their faculties and aspirations.

A woman, with her hair cut short and parted tom-boy fashion, is as ridiculous in the eyes of any sensible woman as the one who wears twenty pounds of waterfall or numbers herself among the slaves who otherwise conform to fashion.

With regard to free love advocates, any woman with sound moral sense and judgment will condemn their demoralizing views. But, let me remark here, that I never was yet in a circle where the free love advocates were made the topic of conversation, but men were in great numbers in favor of these same views. Woman clings naturally to her husband, home and children; her sphere is home, and but a small number would willingly leave it. Here, again, man is weak, more apt to err, to be led astray. It is an acknowledged fact that the most prominent ladies of the woman's suffrage movement are known to have the most cheerful homes, to be the kindest, most devoted mothers, and eminent christian women. Here I will close, in the hope that as the tendencies of christianity are not yet visibly brought out by the opponents of woman suffrage, they will be so by and by. A woman.

New Canons Concerning the Church Through Work in the Ecumenical Council.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, gives the following as the canons concerning the Church which are proposed by the papal court to the Œcumenical Council for adoption, in the syllabus:

"Canon I. Whoever says the religion of Christ consists and is expressed in no particular community established by Christ himself, but is duly observed and exercised by individuals for themselves without regard to any community which is the true Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

"Canon II. Whoever says the Church has received from Christ no defined and unchangable constitution, but like other communities of men, has been subjected to changes and alterations in different time, or can be subjected to them—let him be accursed.

"Canon III. Whoeversays the Church of the divine promise is not an external and visible community, but altogether internal and invisible—let him be accursed.

"Canon IV. Whoever says the true Church is not a single body, but consists of the different and scattered communities of Christian name, and is poured out over the same, or, the different communities diverging from each other in their confession of faith and separated from the union form, as members or parts, the one and universal Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

"Canon V. Whoever says the Church of Christ is not a community altogether necessary to eternal salvation, or, man can be saved through the exercise of any religion—let him be accursed.

"Canon VI. Whoever says that intolerance which the Catholic Church regards and condemns all religious sects that have separated from her, is not prescribed by divine law, or, as to the truth of religion, only speculations and not certainty exists, and consequently all religious sects should be tolerated by the Church—let him be accursed.

"Canon VII. Whoever says even this Church of Christ can sink in darkness or be polluted with errors through which she may go astray from the blessed truth of the faith, depart from her original state, or, corrupt and degenerate, may cease to exist—let him be accursed.

"Canon VIII. Whoever says the existing Church of Christ is not the best and highest institution to obtain salvation, but that another is to be awaited through a new and more perfect pouring out of the Holy Ghost—let him be accursed.

"Canon IX. Whoever says the infallibility of the Church is limited to that which is contained in the Divine Revelation, and does not extend to other truths which are necessary that the treasure of the Revelation remain perfect—let him be accursed.

"Canon X. Whoever says the Church is not a perfect society (*societatem*), but a collegiate body (*collegium*), or, she is placed in the general community or in the state in such a way as to be subject to temporal authority—let him be accursed.

"Canon XI. Whoever says the Church consecrated by God is a community of equals (the bishops, indeed, have an office and a duty but not a power of governing themselves, conferred upon them by holy consecration, and which can be freely exercised by them)—let him be accursed.

"Canon XII. Whoever says from Christ, our Lord and Saviour, power has only been granted to His Church to counsel and persuade, and not to command by law and punish and compel the erring and stubborn by means of external condemnation and wholesome penalities—let him be accursed.

"Canon XIII. Whoever says the true Church of Christ, outside of which no one can be saved, is another than the one Holy Catholic and Roman Apostolic Church—let him be accursed.

"Canon XIV. Whoever says the Holy Apostle Peter has not been consecrated by Christ as the first of all apostles and the visible head of the militant Church, or he has only received the dignity of a primate and not the primacy with actual power in himself—let him be accursed.

"Canon XV. Whoever says it is not through the consecration of Christ himself that Peter has continual successors in the primacy over the entire Church, or the Roman Pope is not by virtue of Divine right the successor of Peter in this primacy—let him be accursed.

"Canon XVI. Whoever says the Roman Pope has only the office to superintend and conduct, but not full and supreme authority over the entire Church, or that his authority is not regular and immediate over all churches—let him be accursed.

"Canon XVII. Whoever says an independent ecclesiastical authority like that which, according to the dogma of the Catholic Church, has been imparted to her by Christ, and a sovereign civil authority, cannot exist side by side in such a way that the rights of both be preserved—let him be accursed.

"Canon XVIII. Whoever says the authority which is necessary for governing the civil state is not from God; or, no submission to the same is due according to the laws of God; or, the same is opposed to the natural freedom of man—let him be accursed.

"Canon XIX. Whoever says all laws existing among men are derived from the political state; or, no authority exists outside of that so imparted—let him be accursed.

"Canon XX. Whoever says the sovereign rule for public and social actions, in the laws of the political state, or in the public opinion of men, or the claims of the Church do not extend to these actions, whereby she can express herself upon that which is not allowed and that which is allowed; or, something can be allowed by virtue of civil right which is not allowed by divine or ecclesiastical right—let him be accursed.

"Canon XXI. Whoever says the laws of the Church have no abiding force except so far as they are confirmed by the sanctions of the civil authority, or the civil authority has, by virtue of its sovereign jurisdiction, the right to judge and condemn in cases of religion—let him be accursed."

Both Gould and Corbin gave parole evidence before the Committee of the contents of the letter of Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Cobin. Corbin said his letter to the President, which was carried by the messenger Chapin, never received any attention. When Mrs. Grant's letter arrived, Corbin became terribly frightened, and begged Gould to let him out for his wife's sake, as well as his own, but Mr. Gould was inexorable, and held Corbin to the terms of the arrangement. Corbin finally proposed to write to the President, stating that he had not a dollar interest in gold or bonds, and could therefore say impartially that if an order to sell gold was given it would be a great mistake. On Saturday night, Sept. 25, Corbin, accompanied by his wife, came here to try and induce the President to reverse the order to sell, which was given the previous Friday. They returned on the Sunday night following, unsuccessful.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city.

Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges.

And two cases of nice Sponges for Family use, and also one case of good Barber sponges, the greatest quality of Syringe sponges and Livery Stable sponges of every size and kind. Sold by the single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest price at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

January 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and the indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and mineral agents so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith to the mineral efficacy of vegetable poisons, but these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the correctness of such alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of Fourth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attend to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. P. LANG,
f. 23:d55 Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY COMPANY,

Are now offering in their Retail Department, in connection with their full manufactures line of

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,
Carvers, Butchers,'
Bread And Pocket Knives.

A very extensive assortment of
RAZORS,
Made expressly for their trade by the best English manufacturers.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,
fe22 No 70 Wood Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
fe22:d53 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Plans and Specifications for 4 STORES on the corner of Butler and Forty-third street, may be seen at the office of Sills & Sons, Butler and Thirty-third streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th. Bids will be closed eight days from the above date.

SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
fe22:n54 Architect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY
AND
FRIDAY
ONLY.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WILL OFFER BY THE PIECE
Only Ten Cases
LIGHT MEDIUM
AND
Dark Prints,
8c PER YARD.
To Which He Invites the Attention of His Numerous Customers, Feeling Assured it is the Best Bargain that will be Offered this Season.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
10 BOXES
GENTS PAPER COLLARS
For 60 Cents,
Good Style and Make.
Ladies' and Children's Best Quality
CASHMERE STOCKINGS,
At One-Half Usual Prices.
OPENED THIS MORNING.
GENTLEMEN'S
NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.
Merchants and Dealers
SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,
78 and 80 Market Street.
fe10
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.
NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
fe8
ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.
Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.
A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Lenther Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.
ja31:135
PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of
Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,
on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
fe18:n46 R. BRACKEN.
DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.
JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja29:d27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
TABLE LINENS AND TABLE NAPKINS.
Marseilles Quilts.
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
SILKS AND POPLINS,
Shawls and Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.
WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street,
Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars.
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.
Golden Drips, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Carolina and Rangoon Rice.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.
Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Jacob Gr. Co., in bottles.
Sparking Moselle, Scharsberg and Johannisberger, Hockheimer, Bergandy, &c.
Heidsieck & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.
do do Clarets, imported in bottles
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Catawba.
Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines
Free Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, pure.
do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.
ALSO,
Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin Imperial.
Verzenay and Sellery Champagne.
Brandies of our own selection and warranted
j10:d43
JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
SUCCESSORS TO
Workman, Moore & Co.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
Spring and Buck Wagons,
Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand.
Sole Agents for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVENT'S PATENT WHEEL, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVI

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. E. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan14:6

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl9

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

feb12:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1870.

Gold declined to-day to 117¾ under better bond quotations from London, and looks weak and dull. The decline in gold had also a very depressing influence on cotton, and the probability exists that the decline in prices which must necessarily follow in this article will force down the price of gold still further.

Bonds remain firm and have only declined ¼ per cent for the new issues, but ¼ per cent for old 1862s.

Stocks were weak, but reacted and closed fairly active under purchases by the cliques to sustain the market. The ease of the money market is favorable to a further rise in stocks, and the present decline only served to shake out weak parties of their margins.

Money in our home markets is rather more inquired for at higher rates of interest.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 117¾; Silver, 115; Eighty-one's, 117½; Five Twenties, 1862, 115; do 1864, 114½; do 1865, 114¾; do 1865, Consols, 113, do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113½; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 63¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; New York Central 94½; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Michigan Southern, 88. Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 102¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120; Chicago & North Western, 73½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89; Erie 28.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £.....	$5.85	$6.00
Paris, per franc.....	22¼	19¾
Berlin, thaler.....	87	90
Frankfort, florins.....	40	82

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 117¾; United States 6 20s, 1881, 117¾; do 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 114½; do. 1865, 114¾; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113; do. do. 1867, 113¾; do. do. 1868, 113½; Union Pacific Railroad 87¼; Central do, do, 90½; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 23, 1870.

To-day marked an important era in the National credit. The 1881 bonds, or the long sixes, sold at 117¾ to 118, and at the same time gold was at these figures, thus reaching par in gold. The 1881 bonds were among the first issued after the breaking out of the rebellion, and the money realized from the sale of these bonds equipped the first army put into the field and also enabled the Government to raise an impromptu navy so at least make a show of blockading Southern ports.

The decline in gold to-day to the lowest point since September 22d, 1862, was one of the prominent features of Wall street. In the gold room to-day it was a most difficult matter to find a single bull, and the indications were certainly in favor of another popular stampede to sell gold short. The great demand in Europe for American securities seems to be the basis for this strong bear feeling in the gold market.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Sterling dull at 8½@8¾. Gold lower, opening at 118¾, touched 118¾@117¾, and closed at 117¾@117¾.

Government sold all gold bid for, viz: $950 000 at 17.95@18,37½. Carrying rates 4¼@6 per cent. Clearances $44,000,000. The steamer from Liverpool brought $255,000 in specie.

Governments heavy under the decline in gold. Coupons, '81, 117¾@117¾; '62, 115; @116¾; do '64, 114¾@114¾; 65s 114¾@115¾; do new, 112¾@113¾; '67, 113¼@113¾; do '68, 113¾@113½; 10 40's, 112¾@112¾; Currency 6s, 113¾@114½.

State bonds steady: Missouris 91½; old Tennessees 56; new 49¾; old Virginia 62; new 65½; old North Carolinas 45½; new 22¾.

At the annual election to day for directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company the following were elected: John K. Pruyn, James W. Elwell, Ashbel Green, Alfred E. Fulton, Edwin Hoyt, D. Mahoney, Ludlow Patton, John M. Tobin, G. E. Trainer, Charles Mould and Geo. W. Butts.

The Railway market rallied toward the close, and there was a general recovery in prices from the lowest point of the day. The chief features were Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, New Jersey Central and Vanderbilt shares. The market closed firm. Miscellaneous list firm in Mariposa preferred and Pacific Mail. Express stocks quiet and steady.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58; Cumberland, 13; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 14½; Mariposa, 9½; do preferred, 22; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells & Fargo, 213½; American Express, 58; United States, 62; Pacific Mail, 42¼; New York Central, 94¼; Erie, 28; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 146; do. preferred, 150; Hudson Scrip, 95¼; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 142¾; Pittsburgh, 102¾; Northwestern, 72½; do. preferred, 89; Rock Island, 120; St. Paul, 64½; do. preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 46; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 34; do. preferred, 62; C. & A., 113; do. preferred, 118; O. & M., 31; New Jersey Central, 104¾; C. C. & I. C., 20¾; Hartford & Erie, 8; C. C. & C., 74¾; Boston, 107.

Boston prices: Calumet, 80; C. Falls, 5; Franklin, 7; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 98.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,756,673; currency, $7,606,592; general balance, $81,438,110.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The market to day is fairly active; brown, bleached goods and prints are still more in demand than other classes of goods, buyers showing more confidence and purchasing with more animation. We notice Pepperell 8-4 brown, changed from 37½ to 35, Moandnock 9-4 brown, from 37½ to 35, Rockdale 4-4 bleached, from 6 to 10½; we see no other changes of importance to day. The following are a few of the prices of staple brands: Atlantic A, 17; Pacific extra, 16½; Augusta 16; Agawam F 12½; Pittsfield A 12½; Nashua R 16; Broadway 13, New York Mills 22½; Wamsutta 20; Lonsdale 17; Masonville 17; Fruit of Loom 17; Booth E 12½; Hope 15; Amoskeag A 16½; York B L Denims 33; Amoskeag B L 30; Clarks 29; Ods B R 24; Pepperell Drill 17; Rockport 15½; Wynona 13½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1870.

Business men generally continue to complain bitterly about dull times, and they have good reason therefor, but hopes of an early improvement are still entertained. The competition for trade is so strong, that, in many instances, parties in order to secure custom will sell at about cost or a very small advance on cost, and by so doing they make little or nothing themselves, and prevent others from doing any good. There is no objection to competition, it is all right, and when properly conducted should be encouraged, as it prevents monopolies and extortion, but at the same time the motto "live and let live" should be adhered to. Would it not be better to do less business, and have a margin, than to do a heavy business and make little or nothing? Then, again, to build up what is termed a big trade, it is necessary to sell freely on time, and incur a good many bad debts, and it is these small margins and bad debts that does the mischief; it frequently places men in such a condition that they are unable to extricate themselves, and are forced to the wall. It is true that those who do what is termed a small business, who will not, as a rule, trade in anything that promises no return, or who are cautious about selling on time, are stigmatized as "old fogies," but it is a fact that these "old fogies" are in better condition and can show a better balance sheet at the close of the year, than some of those who make bigger pretensions.

The feeling among business men generally is to curtail as much as possible this old fashion of selling on time, and it is well-known that the man who buys for cash can undersell and make more than the man who buys on time. The cash customer can always buy for less, and, consequently, can sell below the man who buys on time, and where business is conducted on a cash basis no bad debts are incurred.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in a regular way at $2,50@3,50 for fair to prime and $4,00 for choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in good demand while common and inferior is very dull; sales of the former at 35@35.

BEANS—May be fairly quoted at $2,00@2,50 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 5 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16¼@17; Factory, 17@17¾; New York State Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted in a jobbing way at 26 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull and the market is very fully supplied. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, and 16@16c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals continue very limited, but the demand is light, and prices unchanged, at 10@10½ cts. for fair to good.

EGGS—Sales at 25 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull and neglected there is no material change in prices. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,00@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GINGERBREAD—The grocery market is devoid of anything really new or important. There is not a very active demand, which may attributed mainly to the fact that buyers are timid, buying sparingly, being apprehensive of lower prices. Sugars are hardly as strong as a week ago, indeed, refinds are lower east, though without quotable change here. New Orleans Molasses reported firm at New Orleans, Cincinnati and other points, but here it would be difficult to dispose of a round lot at quotations. Coffees quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Teas, Spices &c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 11¾; good, 12; prime, 12¾; choice, 13¼; Cubas, 11@11¾; Porto Rico, 12½@13. Refined: A Coffee, 14¼; B, 14; Extra, C, 13¾; Crushed and Granulated, 15.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 78@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 85; Silver Drips, 75; White Honey, 90; Golden, 65

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21¾; Prime, 23@23; Choice, 23¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60. G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Satin Gloss, 11¾c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

RAISINS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¼c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35 Alispice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12c Shot, $5,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakey's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6¼ per 100.

SALERATUS—No. 1, in all of which time keeps, $20 per bbl; No. 2 do, $20; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring, $4,50; White Fish, $9,50.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1,10@1,12 for prime, and $1,13@1,14 for choice. Oats offering freely and very dull; we now quote at 42, buying, and 45@47, selling. It is worthy of remark that prices are more than in almost any other market in the country, and some of our dealers have been shipping to Cincinnati from Wheeling and other points below. Corn continues very dull but unchanged; 68 to 70 in first hands, and 73@75 in second hands for ear, and 3 to 5c more for shelled. There is not much enquiry for rye, and, so far as we can learn, there are no cash buyers above 85. Barley also is dull and weak, and the demand is restricted by the fact that buyers, generally, are expecting lower prices; we continue to quote spring at 90@95, and fall at $1@1,05.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@25 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Sales at $1,75@2 per bbl, unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Offerings only moderate, but the demand continues light; we continue to quote at 45 on track and wharf, and 50 in store.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet and without material change in prices. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15½@ 15¾; Clear do, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¼. Dried Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@ 17¼ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 15¾. Mess Pork, $28¾@29.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for Clover seed with sales at 8¾@8¾—may be quoted at $8 in first hands. Timothy seed unchanged at $4¼@5, and Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

TALLOW—Is quoted at $ 1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9¼; rough, 6@6¾. Market very quiet.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY Feb. 23, 1870.

In the present condition of the oil market, operators have little else to do but to conjecture in regard to the future, and, as might be expected, the views entertained are very conflicting. Some are impressed with the belief that the dullness which has so long and still preyails is a good omen, indicating a better and more healthy trade in the future; also, that it indicates a determination to discourage all wild speculative movements, and to encourage legitimate business. There are others, again, who are very apprehensive in regard to the future, who discern some very serious drawbacks in the way, and while they feel bad about the present stagnation are gloomy in regard to the future. With crude higher relatively than refined, and a discrimination in freights, either one of which is sufficient of itself to stultify the business, they, as already intimated, have serious and unpleasant doubts in regard to the future, and that they have good cause therefor must be conceded. We are not without hopes however, but what the latter difficulty will be fairly and amicably adjusted, while the former may in the course of time, correct itself, at least it is to be hoped so. At no time, perhaps, for several years have our manufacturers been in better condition for business than at present, not being embarrassed with "long lines," and a good many of them, as was the case last year and the year before; all they want is a fair field, and this it is, earnestly hoped they will obtain.

CRUDE.

There is no movement in crude—the market is as dull as ever—no sales and no material change in prices. We continue to quote spot or seller this month at 12¾@12¾; seller until July 12½; buyer same time, 14@14¼; buyer all year, 15@15½.

REFINED.

Continues quiet and weak, the tendency still being downward. Sale 1,000 bbls Februrary, at 28½; 500 do, at 28; and 1,000 March, at 29¾. May to December nominal at 31; March to December, 31 @31¼.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Star Oil Works 80, on account E H Long, Spear's Oil Works 76, A B Mills; Fisher Bro; 320, on account Fisher: Bro; A B Mills 80, on account W Barties; Forsyth Cro 80, on account J B Barbour; Liberty Oil Works 240, on account W D Robinson; Sunbeam Oil Works 80, on account Thos Hackett.

Total..... 956 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY SEQUENNE DEPOT.

D. Bly, 50 bbls lubbricating to E. B. Hubley, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 110 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales 5200 bales at 24@24¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts, 8196 bbls; flour is quite firm for low grades, which are scarce; sales 6800 bbls at $4 75@5 for super State western, $5 15@5 85 for extra State, $5 15@6 for extra western, $5 70@6 30 for white wheat extra, $5 20@6 15 for round hoop Ohio, $5 50@6 25 for extra St. Louis, and $8 25@ 8 50 for good choice do. Rye flour firmer, with sales 250 bbls at $4 25@5 10. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky is without change: sales 350 bbls western at 98¾@ 99c; free doll at $1 19. Receipts wheat, 8800 bus; wheat heavy and 1@2c lower: sales 41,000 bus at $1 05@1 10 for No. 3 spring, $1 14@1 19 for No. 2 do, $1 27@ 1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 40 for amber Southern and $1 68 for choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley active and firm at $1 10@1 17, the latter for Bay Quinte. Receipts corn, 14,640 bus; new scarce and 2@3c better, with sales 34,000 bushels at 85@93 cents for new mixed western, $1,02 for old white western, $1@1,03 for new yellow Jersey and southern. Oats: receipts 10,387 bush; 1c better, with sales of 38,000 bush at 55@57c for western and 62@64c for State. Rice quiet: Carolina 6@7c. Coffee quiet firm. Sugar firm, with sales 500 hhds Cuba at 10¾@10¾c. Molasses dull, with sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 70@74c. Petroleum dull at 16c for crude and 29¼c for refined. Hops quiet and firm at 18@28c for American. Wool firm, with sales 250,000 lbs at 46@ 55 for domestic fleece and 58½@48½c for pulled. Leather: hemlock sole steady at 29@30½c for South American. Coal heavy and lower, with sales by auction to-day of 83,000 tons of Scranton at $4,65@4,15 for lump $4,02½ @4,17½; for steamboat $4,05@4,20 for grate $4,17½@4,22½ for egg $4,67½@ 4,87½ for stove $5,92½@4,00 for chestnut. Tallow is steady at 9½@9¾c. Turpentine quiet at 47@48c. Pork heavy and drooping with sales 975 bbls at $26 62@ 26,75 for new mess; and $24,00 for prime mess; also sales 250 bbls new mess seller April at $26,75 and 250 bbls March and April $26,62. Beef steady and unchanged with sales 150 bbls and 250 tierces. Beef hams quiet with sales 90 bbls at $28,00@32,50 for new. Cut meats heavy with sales 120 pkgs at 10¾@11¼c for shoulders and 14@14¾c for hams; middles dull with sales 50 boxes long clear at 14¼@15c. Dressed hogs firm at 9¾@10c for western and 10¼c for city. Lard firm and quiet, with steam firm at 16¾@16¾c for prime steam; 15¾c kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 14@26c for Ohio. Cheese dull and heavy 16@18c. Shanghai Copper steady at 32½. Ingot Copper dull $21. Lake Superior Pig Iron quiet $32@33 for Scotch, and $33@35 for American: Bar dull at $82,50 for refined English and American; Sheet quiet $11@12, gold for Russia. Nails lower 4¼c cut, and 6c clinch, and 23@29c horseshoe. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

Latest.—Flour closed quiet and scarcely so firm. Wheat lower and dull at $1 13@1 18 for No. 2 spring, and $1,26@ $1,29 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats firm at 55@57½c for western. Corn quiet and firm at 75@86c for unsound, and 86@88c for sound new mixed western. Pork nominal at $26,50 for mess for March, and $26.50 bid and $26,75 for April. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 15¾c for prime steam for March and April. Eggs in fair demand at 23¾@25c for fresh.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Flour quiet at $3 60@4 75 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and firm at 87@87½c for No. 1 and No. 2 at 81@81½c, closing at 81½@81¾c; this afternoon wheat was dull and unchanged. Corn firm and quiet at 69@ for No. 2, 60@61c for new, and 47@51¾ cents for no grade, closing at 69c for No. 2. This afternoon No. 2 was dull at 68¾c for Ohio. Oats quiet, with sales No. 2 at 38¾@38½c, closing at 38½c. Rye more active and steady at 66¾@68c for No. 2. Barley almost nominal at 65@72c for No. 2. Highwines firm and ¾@¾c higher, with sales at 98 @94c, closing firm at 95½@96c for iron bound packages. Provisions active. Mess Pork dull and easier, with sales at $26,70 buyer February, $27 seller and $27,50 buyer April, closing nominal at $26,75 cash. Lard is one fourth cent lower, closing quiet at 14¾. Hams quiet; sweet pickled 14¼c, green 13½c loose. Meats brisk and steady, short ribs 13½@14c; dry salted shoulders 10@10½. Dressed hogs active at $10@ 11, closing at $10,50@10,75, dividing to 200. Live dull at $8@9,80 for fair to extra prime. Receipts for the past 48 hours —11,999 bbls flour, 64,797 bu wheat, 41,781 bu corn, 18,764 bu oats, 400 bu rye, 3,100 bu barley, 11,416 hogs. Shipments—10,480 bbls flour, 27,760 bu wheat, 28,344 bu corn, 12,624 bu oats, 7738 bu barley, 3436 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Tobacco in brisk demand and prices firm. Cotton nominal at 23½c. Flour: super $4,25@ 4,50; X at $4,55@4,75; XX at $4,85@5,25; XXX $5,50@6; family $6,50@6,70. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94c. Sugar dull and weak at 9½@13½c for common to choice. Molasses: no plantation in market. Coffee unchanged at 20½@23c for medium to choice. Pork firm at $27,75. Dry salt meat in a small way at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 14¾c for clear ribs, and 17@17½c for clear sides. Bacon firm, with sales on orders at 12½c for shoulders, 16¼c for clear rib and 16¾@17 for clear sides. Lard nominal at 14½@15c for prime steam; 15@15¾c for choice kettle.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Whisky firm and in good demand, at 95c cash, 94c on time. Mess pork firm but quiet, at $27,50 for standard city brands, but the demand is light. Bulk meats firm, at 10¾c for shoulders, 14, 14¾ and 15c for rib, clear rib and clear sides, but the demand is light. Bacon firm but quiet; shoulders 12¾@12¾c, sides 16@17c for clear rib and clear; sugar cured hams 18 @19c. Lard firm but quiet, with steam at 14¾c, kettle 15¾c. Butter scarce and firm, at 30@35c. Eggs 19@20c, and in demand. Linseed oil $1, with a fair jobbing demand. Lard oil $1,37@1,40 for winter. Petroleum; 30@31c for refined. Groceries unchanged and quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Cotton quiet at 23c for middling. Flour quiet at $5 for extra family. Grain quiet: red and white wheat $1,05@1,15. Corn 93c. Oats 52c, all sacked. Provisions, Lard—only fair. Mess Pork $27,50. Bacon, shoulders 12¾; clear rib 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c; bulk shoulders 11¾c; clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 15¾c. Lard: tierce 16c. Sugar cured hams 19@19½c. Whisky steady 94@95. Tobacco: sales 175 hhds at $2,65 @5 for frosted trash; $5.50@7,50 ordinary to good lug; $8@15,75 low to good leaf; $25,50@27,50 for fancy wrappers.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Buckwheat Flour; market is well supplied; sales at $3@7,50. Wheat dull but le better; sales No. 1 red winter at $1,13; No. 2 do is held at $1,06. Corn dull and nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley dull at a range of 85c@$1. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined held at 25½@ 26c; retail lots 27@28c; crude lower and dull at $5,60 per bbls.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Flour—family active and firm; western superfine $4 75@5. Wheat dull; Maryland $1 40@ 1 45, Pennsylvania $1 23@1 26. Corn: white steady at 85@86c, yellow dull at 92 @93c. Oats dull at 52@54c. Rye dull at 83@86c. Mess pork firm at $27 50@28. Bacon active and firm: rib sides 15¾@ 16c, clear rib 16½@16¾c, shoulders 12¾ @13c, hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky quiet at 93c@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Flour dull; fancy $6,25@7,60; other grades unchanged. Wheat improved demand for Pennsylvania red at $1,23@1,26. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; new yellow 90@ 91c. Oats in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; crude 21c; refined 28½@28¾c. Provisions dull: mess pork $26@26,50. Whisky dull at 99c@$1.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 at 87c, No. 2 at 82c. Corn: new shelled at $1,19. Oats nominal at 40¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 in store at 69½. Barley dull and entirely nominal.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 23.—Cotton is easier: low middlings 21¾c; good ordinary 20c. Stock 5,900 bales.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 23.—There were 1,480 fresh cattle to-day, besides 300 held since Monday; trade was very dull and most cattle sold from ½ to ¾c lower; the best lots, which were really prime, kept at 16@16½@17c, but most of the stock went at 14@15¾c; the average quality was good, with no Texans, but many Canadians, and a lot of 75 fat Ohio grades, 7¾ cwt., brought 16@17c: 65 Canadas, 6¾ cwt, averaged 14½c; 60 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, went at 13@14½; market closing heavy, with some stock left. Sheep go quick at former quotations, with sales 3,200 to-day, varying from 5¾ for the thinnest 73 pounds Ill. lots, and up to 8¾c for 108 pound Canadas; two cars 77 lb Ill. sold 6¾, and one car 84 lb Ohio brought 7¾. Arrival live hogs: 17 cars, all to slaughterers, brought 10@10¼; city dressed remain firm at 12¼@12¾; 16 cars western dressed held at 11¾.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Cattle dull at $4,50@5,25 for fair to good butchers' stock and $6,00@6,75¾ for good to choice shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Cattle steady and unchanged at 4@7c good to extra. Hogs very few arriving; light to heavy sell at 7¾@9c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 23.—23 bales old paper, Markle & Co; 91 bales rags, Pgh Paper Co; 25 sks clover seed, P Duff & Son; 40 bxs scythe stones, Lindsay, S & E; 30 do do, W W Knox; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 14 bxs clover seed, W W Knox; 7 kegs powder, Atwell & Lee; 14 bxs cutlery, No 70 Wood street; 2 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 141 bgs oats, 67 do rye, W J Meek; 25 bxs cheese, Reymer Bro; 300 bxs glass, C Ihmson; 2 pkgs butter, S P Shriver & Co; 506 doz shovel handles, Jos Graff; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 100 bbls flour; 407 bdls paper, 10 sks rags, Robt Christy; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 25 bbls flour, S S Marvin; 2 kegs butter, 2 bbls onions, Henry Rea Jr; 2 dressed hogs, Shomaker & Langenheim; 25 bxs starch, Head & Metzgar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 23.—3 cars lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 8 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do Blooms, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 do do ore, J Painter & Son; 4 do 1 s ore, Union Iron Mills; 1 do clay, J B Lyons & Co; 30 bxs candles, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 do do, 20 cases matches, Dilworth, H & Co; 200 bdls hides, Lippincott & B; 10 cases tobacco, Reymer & Bro: 2 casks, 3 bbls wire, Park & Co; 45 cases matches, E Heazleton; 8 sks barley, Meanor & H; 8 bbls d fruit, W W Swan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 23.—5 cars railroad iron, C A Carmichel; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do do eggs, E Heazleton; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do do, Kennedy Bro; 1 do lime, D L Reynolds; 50 pkgs powder, A Kirk; 150 sks oats, 39 do rye, 15 do wheat, Scott & G; 2 do do oats, John Boyd; 2 d hogs, 3 calves, W Hoffman; 67 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 34 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 3 do metal, McKnight, P & Co; 5 do limsstone, Shoenberger, B & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 23.—4 cars wheat, R. T. Kennedy; 2 do staves, Hastings & D; 53 sks wool, Springer & H; 1 sack furs, L Mullin; 58 sks barley, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour, Schoenmaker & L; 94 s wings, Singer, Nimick & Co; 4 bales tow, Close & S; 5 bxs tools, Whitmore, W & D; 5 sheats Iron, Hussey & Wells; 5 bbls c seed, 20 cases c oil, Schwartz & Co; 80 bdls hides, J Hammett & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 23.—3 bbls crackers, McHenry & H; 100 do flour, McKee; 15 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 1 car shingles, Alex Patterson, 4 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 5 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & D; 3 do do, Nimick & Co; 9 rolls leather, J Eisenman; 10 doz brooms; Geo Myer; 274 bgs salt, Smith & Co; 1 car oilcanpeage, A Hemphill; 1 do barley, Geo Oliver; 186 bdls paper, Frazier & M.

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RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.]

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 23.—River falling, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer thirty-two at 4 P. M. W.

OIL CITY, Feb. 23.—River falling slowly, with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer twenty-one at 6 P. M. F.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 23.—River stationery with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30 degs. at 4. P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 23.—River falling slowly with 6½ feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 31 degs at 4 P. M. C.

The river continues to recede steadily, with seven feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather continues to moderate but is still cold, and would freeze again last night. Mercury at 4 P. M., 30.

The Belle, from Wheeling, is the only arrival we have to report. She did not venture out again in consequence of the ice.

Several tow boats are ice bound between here and Wheeling, among others the Lioness at Cable's Eddy; Reindeer at Inglebright; Keystone at Babb's Island, and the Bengal Tiger at Industry.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, and Mary Davage, Capt. Campbell, are both loading for St. Louis.

The City of Evansville, Capt. H. T. Dexter, is announced for New Orleans.

It is expected that Capt. Brennan's new packet will be ready to leave for Cincinnati this day week.

—The Nashville *Banner* of Saturday says: Captain Wiley Sims yesterday received a dispatch from the agent at Cairo of the Nashville and Cairo Packet Company, stating that freights at that point were abundant, and advising planters not to ship their tobacco at present rates. From the tenor of the dispatch, it is evident that connecting steamers from Cairo to New Orleans are disposed to gouge a little—that is to say, demand higher figures or refuse the tobacco.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: We have good authority for the statement that parties in New Orleans now have in cont

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Route for Sale.

A good Route in Allegheny City will be sold cheap to an energetic man. For terms, &c., call to-day at the GAZETTE Office.

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting to-night.

Masquerade to-night at the Keystone Skating Rink, Allegheny.

Mayor Callow had eight cases of drunkenness before him yesterday morning.

Meat Inspector Lindsay yesterday condemned a quantity of diseased pork in the Diamond Market.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monumental Association will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in cutting ice on the Allegheny river, above Mechanics Street Bridge.

Found.—A gold bracelet was found on Irwin street a few days since, which the owner can have by calling at the Mayor's office.

Yesterday Mayor Callow committed Hiram Richards to the Work House for thirty days, for drunkenness and vagrancy.

Young and Old will be at the grand Keystone Skating Rink carnival and masquerade to-night. Good music will be on hands.

The Allegheny Mayor's office needs some repairs to make it presentable. The Committee on City Property should have the matter attended to.

Personal.—John Hasson, Esq., the accomplished business manager of the American Associated Press, whose office is in New York, was in the city yesterday.

A horse, attached to a carriage in a funeral procession, fell on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and created considerable excitement by blocking up the highway.

Abandonment.—Barbara Ansom made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, against Peter Duffy, Charles Donnelly, and another party unknown, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. He alleged that the accused asked him to treat in a saloon on Water street, and upon his refusal, beat him unmercifully. Warrant issued.

Charles Dufen and James McIvania had a fight in a saloon in the Third ward, Allegheny, during which Dufen was cut above the eye with a knife. Yesterday the injured party made information before Mayor Callow charging his assailant with felonious assault and battery. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing, held to bail for a hearing.

Desertion.—Elizabeth Grafins, a resident of the South Side, is in trouble. Her husband, Adam, refuses to contribute to her support and swears, as she alleges, that he will leave the country in order to get rid of her. She made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging Adam with abandonment, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created at the office of Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, by a drunken fellow who came in to make an information against his daughter for assault and battery, and in his catering around overturned the stove. The floor was set on fire, but by the exertions of officer Shaffer a conflagration was prevented. Subsequently the fellow was arrested and fined for drunkenness.

Painful Accident.—A serious and painful accident occurred at Duncworth, Porter & Co.'s works in South Pittsburgh, last evening, by which Mr. John J. Davis, manager of the works, was severely injured. Mr. Davis was passing through the mill, and fell into a pit used for carting rolls in, breaking his left leg at the ankle joint. On examination it was discovered that both bones were broken, and as Mr. Davis is a man 58 years of age the injury may prove a very serious one.

Yesterday morning Kate Walter had a hearing before Mayor Callow, on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by Mollie McManus, with whom she had a row on Monday evening, in a house in the Third ward, Allegheny, as noticed in yesterday's paper. It seems both were intoxicated at the time, and stirred up a rumpus, which resulted in the severe wounding of Mollie, who is at present under medical treatment at the lock-up. The accused, in default of bail, was committed for a hearing.

First National Bank Building.

We understand the contract for the elegant iron front for the above Bank will be let to day. We trust the Building Committee will not overlook the fact that this Iron City of America is fully capable of making casting equal if not superior to any city in the country. While Northern talent may originate the design, we feel confident that the people of Pittsburgh would feel a very great degree of pride in knowing that this, which will be one of the finest buildings in the city, is the handiwork of *its own artizans*. We trust our iron founders may succeed in obtaining the contract, and that every facility will be afforded them in making their bids.

Confiscated.

Mr. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, yesterday seized a slaughtered hog in the Diamond market, the property of C. Schumaker, which was alleged to be unwholesome meat. It appears that Mr. S. had killed the hog on Monday and the meat had become tainted. He brought it to market not knowing there was anything wrong with it, but discovered the fact after he had commenced to cut it up for market. He was placing it in his wagon for the purpose of taking it home when it was seized. After a hearing the Mayor declined to impose the fine, as it did not appear that the defendant had acted criminally in the matter. The meat was confiscated and turned over to be disposed of.

Commenced Business.

Alderman Bowden of the Second ward, Allegheny, has commenced business. His office is located on the west side of the Diamond, near Strawberry alley, and when thoroughly refitted, as contemplated, will be one of the most convenient and cosy magisterial sanctums in the city. Yesterday this official had his first case in a criminal way. John Johnson was before him, charged with flourishing a knife on First street, Third ward, Tuesday evening, and avowing his intention to dispose of his matrimonial adjunct by cutting her heart out, and likewise serve all who should attempt any interference with his benevolent design. John had nothing to say in explanation of his conduct, and in default of ten dollars fine was committed for ten days.

Handling Trunks.

The trunk smashers will have a check placed on their capacity for destructiveness by the enforcement of a law which passed the Legislature last week. It provides that any baggage master, express agent, stage driver, hackman, or other person, whose duty it is to handle, remove, or take care of the baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully or recklessly destroy any trunk, valise, box, package or parcel while loading, transporting, unloading or delivering, or storing the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100. The railroad or transportation company is also made liable for damages. This news will only be of interest to those who do not purchase their trunks, valises and carpet sacks at Liebler's great emporium, Nos. 104 and 106 Wood street. His manufactures are warranted to stand the pressure of rough handling, and no damages will be asked, because none can be sustained.

SIN, SORROW AND SUFFERING.

An Innocent Girl Seduced, Deceived Away from Her Home and Left to Die in a Den of Infamy—A Sad and Touching Account of Her Death, as Written by the Parson Who was Called at the Eleventh Hour.

We have this morning a sad story to relate, but it is just such a narrative as might be truthfully reiterated day after day in this sinful world of wickedness and deception, for it is not without its parallel. Without advancing a moral as a preface to the sad scrap of local history communicated by a zealous and kind-hearted clergyman, we shall simply state the plain truths connected with a case of more than usual interest, and one peculiarly sad and tear-provoking. In 1867 there was in attendance at a private boarding school, in a neighboring county, the fair and pretty daughter of a wealthy farmer residing on the line of the Connellsville road, whose name we suppress, inasmuch as the victim of circumstances sleeps quietly in the grave, and there is no occasion to furnish scandal mongers the materials with which to dishonor her memory and cause fresh sorrow to the friends of the deceased whose hearts have been stricken with grief beyond expression. The beauty of the pure and innocent maiden attracted much attention, and in an evil hour the heartless seducer came in the person of a prepossessing and insidious young man, son of a wealthy gentleman, who at once proceeded to pay his nefarious blandishments to accomplish the ruin of the confiding girl. She fell. On discovering her condition she besought the deceiver to save her name and fame and that of her parents and friends by the honorable reparation of marriage. Her entreaties were scorned, and the poor girl with agonized heart returned home to her parents and breathed to them the fearful tale of her sin and shame. They took her under their roof and with true christian charity forgave the crime and besought the seducer to make that reparation her violated honor demanded. He visited the girl and under the shadow of night decoyed her away from the parental roof and brought her to the city, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, where he registered fictitious names, passing his victim off as his wife. The father of the girl, on discovering her flight, came to the city in search of his child, and although he passed her in the hall of the hotel, she successfully eluded his search, having abiding faith in the word of her seducer that all would yet be well. The couple remained a day or two at the hotel, after which she was taken in a hack to a notorious den of infamy in the Seventeenth ward where she was secured boarding at the rate of sixteen dollars per week, paid by her wealthy deceiver. In a short time she gave birth to a child, and was nursed during her sickness by the inmates of the vile den. She suffered terribly for want of proper treatment, and a few days after giving birth to the child she was at the point of death and sent for a pious and zealous clergyman to administer the sweet consolations of religion. A respectable physician was called in, but all efforts to save the girl's life were futile. The doctor wrote, at the request of the patient, several telegraph dispatches to her parents, all of which, however, were suppressed by the woman in charge of the house. The girl died. Her death was a happy and hopeful one. She was buried in Potters' Field of the Allegheny cemetery, and her mother, whom the clergyman notified of her death, was the only mourner who followed his poor child to the grave. No one knows what became of the child, but it is thought it was in some way provided a home. The seducer still breathes God's pure air, and walks as proudly among men as though the sin of *murder* was nothing about which to be ashamed. So much by way of *as* introduction to the following:

THE PASTOR'S PORTFOLIO REMINISCENCES.

One night, in the year 1867, being in my pulpit conducting the Wednesday night prayer meeting, a young man came to the pulpit and said "A lady on Bellefontaine street is dying, and she wishes you to visit her immediately." As soon as I could I set out to see her. I learned that she, by her screams, had attracted a neighbor woman to the house where she was lying. The neighbor, seeing she was soon to die, asked her "if she did not wish for some clergyman to come and talk and pray with her?" She exclaimed "O, yes, immediately: call one immediately." She came to the church at once for me. The sick woman seemed to be about twenty years of age, was beautiful and intelligent, and, judging from her surroundings, had moved in the higher circles of life. Asking her name I was told it was Mrs. ——, and on inquiry for her husband received for reply, "He has just stepped out a few minutes." She was sixteen days before I had been called to see her; she had become the mother of a fine, healthy male child. For some reason, probably what all thus circumstanced might be the better conceived, at the time of her confinement, a person unknown to fame and skill had been called to attend her. By mal-practice the poor girl, for girl she was but a few days from her parental roof and brought her to the city, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, where he registered fictitious names, passing his victim off as his wife. The father of the girl, on discovering her flight, came to the city in search of his child, and although he passed her in the hall of the hotel, she successfully eluded his search, having abiding faith in the word of her seducer that all would yet be well. The couple remained a day or two at the hotel, after which she was taken in a hack to a notorious den of infamy in the Seventeenth ward where she was secured boarding at the rate of sixteen dollars per week, paid by her wealthy deceiver. In a short time she gave birth to a child, and was nursed during her sickness by the inmates of the vile den. She suffered terribly for want of proper treatment, and a few days after giving birth to the child she was at the point of death and sent for a pious and zealous clergyman to administer the sweet consolations of religion. A respectable physician was called in, but all efforts to save the girl's life were futile. The doctor wrote, at the request of the patient, several telegraph dispatches to her parents, all of which, however, were suppressed by the woman in charge of the house. The girl died. Her death was a happy and hopeful one. She was buried in Potters' Field of the Allegheny cemetery, and her mother, whom the clergyman notified of her death, was the only mourner who followed his poor child to the grave. No one knows what became of the child, but it is thought it was in some way provided a home. The seducer still breathes God's pure air, and walks as proudly among men as though the sin of *murder* was nothing about which to be ashamed. So much by way of *as* introduction to the following:

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